NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Representation Amendment in the Senate.

Speeches of Messrs. Morrill and Wilson Favoring the Amendment.

The Latter Concedes That It Will be Defeated.

FINAL VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

Debate in the House on the Civil Rights Bill.

Minority Report of the Reconstruction Committee on the Admission of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1866. SEE AND THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE-

tained. Therefore they propose an amendment to the proposition by affixing another condition for the admis-

THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES BY THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina, has, it is

tions called on the President to-day, on an and the other from Kentucky. Each sented their State as recovering steadily from the of the rebellion. The Louisiana delegation speak encouragingly of the loyal condition of that State THE REPRESENTATION CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-

hall, which he forthwith proceeded to manipulate. The Benator was rather desponding, and stated that he con-sidered the amendment lost, but did not hesitate to give the question a parting lift. Mr. Wilson considered the the question of representation under the present rule were submitted to a vote that the negroes would be op-posed to it, as they would prefer no representation at all rather than be represented without having a vote. Senator Yates, who considered Wilson too mild, inter-

Sanator Yates, who considered Wilson too mild, intermpted by asking whether the negro, by being free, was not allowed as a consequence all the privileges of freemen? He considered that the Southerners had no rights as all. After Yates as down Summer paid a visit to the obstreperous Senator, evidently endeavoring to set him right. Meanwhile Wilson pursued his argument. No sooner, however, had Summer returned to his sest than Notes had further obligations. Yates had further objections to make. The squall passing by, Doolittle interrupted to expisin. Stewart, of Nevada, next wedged in a word, which displayed the elenderness of his information on the question. No sooner had the leading man, Mr. Wilson, again got under way than a colloquy ensued bethe latter genternan stated that he was in-structed to vote for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. Senator Wilson again caught up the thread of his discourse; but, by this time, having approximated the end, made a summary peroration. At the close of Senator Wilson's speech a cross fire ensued between Senator Fessenden and several other Senators. The latter proposed a postponement until to-morrow. It was finally arranged that Senator Femenden, who makes the closing speech, should have the floor to morrow and a vote be taken at four o'clock. COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES.

House bill number eleven, to facilitate commercial postal and military communication between the States, came up to-day, but so much anxiety to discuss it was shown that Mr. Wilson, of the Judiciary Committee, reluctantly consented to its postponement. It will pro-bably be reached again next Tuesday. This is the first legislative there in the sides of the connecting lines be-

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Dehate on the Civil Rights bill was resumed to-day in the House. Mr. Raymond and Columbus Delano each made a few sledge hammer remarks in a conservative vein against the propriety of slaughtering the rights of States as this bill proposes. Both are willing to go as far as any to secure to the negroes all the rights, privi-leges and immunities of citizens; but they do not want to wote for any bill which may be arrested on its way to the statute by well founded constitutional objections from the executive department of the government. Broom-all, of Pennsylvania, preceded these two conservatives in a aposch full of weak platitudes about reconstruction. The only reply they deigned to make was a three line allusion by Raymond to cheap newspaper evidence, twhich is being adduced before the secret committee, to support their stories about the fortorn condition of the Bouth. Bingham, of Ohio, will speak upon it to-

differs from Wilson's Senate billi on several particulars that have not yet been published. It provides for fifty-five regiments of infantry, instead of fifty, and eight colored regiments, instead of ten.

also looks to a gradual reduction of the staff corps when-

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES. of Justices for the Supreme Court at nine-one Chief among the associates of the Supreme bench. Eminent jurists are of the opinion that the highest court is still too large, and if another vacancy should occur it would

REMUNERATING MISS CLARA BARTON.

The Senate resolution appropriating fifteen thousand dollars to Miss Clara Barton passed the House to-day, and liberal Congress might have rated the value of this work less than the sum above named; but Miss Barton proposes to furnish more valuable information for the friends and relatives of the soldiers who died in rebel

see is not well received by the President's friends nor by

the influence of Mr. Seward's friends in favor of his can

It is believed that General Ashman is the agent for the

THE PREEDMEN'S BUREAU WORK IN WASHINGTON

It has been decided that deserters from the rebel service who were transferred by competent au-thority from the regiments in which they enlisted to serve in the Northwest, and who were attached transferred, and will be mustered out of service under direction of the Commissary of Musters of the Depart-

OPENING OF SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTES Thirteen mail routes were opened to-day in Virginia and Maryland by Postmaster General Denison. Twenty offices were re-established in the Southern States.

tected of the fifty cent denomination.

Information reached the Navy Department to-day that Rear Admiral Goldsborough had arrived at Liebon, with the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron.

THE COBB-BAKER CASE. false imprisonment, extorting money, &c., came up this morning, and was postponed at request of the defendant to March 26, when the court announced it would be per-

take imprisonment, storting money, &c., came up that momining and we postponed at requirement of the designation of the contraction of the contract of the con

Mr. Wison—I supposed it did give Congress ample power to make these men as free as the non-voting white population of those States—as free as women and children or persons who had not the right of suffrage; but I did not understand then, and I do not believe now, that it gave Congress the power to clothe these people with the right of suffrage or the right to hold office.

Mr. Yarzs—Suppose I do not deny the proposition of the Senator, I will put this question to him. I do not deny the power of the States to regulate suffrage by any means, or to decide upon the qualifications of those who are to vote, to devise and to make rules and regulations. It is the duty of the States to regulate this right, but they cannot destroy it, and I ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether he believes it in the power of the State of Massachusetts or of South Carolina, in simply regulating the right to vote altogether?

Mr. Wilson—I have the question.

Mr. Wilson—The Senator may say that it is not right, that it ought not to be done. I agree with him. In my wars State I voted against an amendment to the State constitution requiring the qualification of reading and writing.

say a gracing land to any soft company to all to be a construction of the terrement of the first of the first

log chosen Vice President, Mr. Fpringer was called upon to act as Secretary pro tem. The matter was fully explained by the chairman and everal others, and it was proposed that a committee should be appointed to devise a plan of organization to agitate this matter in an effective mather. Mr. Springer proposed that measures should be taken to agitate in various parts of the city, and to call meetings for this purpose in different sections. A resolution to this effect was passed. A committee of seven gentlemen was appointed to take the matter in hand. This committee was composed as follows: Mearrs, Sgiemund Ruck, No. 308 Nucleariest John Joch Ler, No. 246 Fourtmenth street, Herman Fromm, 127 Rivington etrect, Frank Klesser, No. 146 Fourth street, George Zicke, No. 74 Chrystie street; Christian Jost, No. 255 Twelfth street, and A. N. Gentsch, No. 165 Avone B.

Mr. Zinke made some remarks to the effect that a crisis in references to house reute must soon take piece, even without the aid of legislation, to prevent extention by house owners and agents. The city population would doubties decrease by emigration to the Southern and Westers Rataes, and the high rents at the cty would compel many to settle in the vicinity of the city.

Mr. Trant spoke of the containton of the keneman house, and suggested that the newly organized Medianolities ought to the prohibited by law from charging more rent than a percentage of the value of the property. The matter was discussed in various ways, and a good many quasant remarks were made on the subject by some of the speakers. Mr. Trant was of the opinion that the Legislature had certainly full preser to regulate this matter, as well sign to regulate the form charging more rent than a percentage of the value of the property. The matter was discussed in various ways, and a good many quasant remarks were made on the subject by sum of the speakers. Mr. Trant was of the opinion that the Legislature had certainly four preser to regulate that matter, as well sign to regulate the form chargi